

Imprinted at

London in Powles Churchyarde by

Richarde Iugge printer

to the Quenes

Maiestie.

Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis.

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3

C An History

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happened sens the departure of
the house of Guise, the Con-
stable, and other from
the Court being at
S. Germanis, untill
this present.*

(*)

ESAYE THE XLV.

**¶ Cursed be he that resisteth
his maker.**

1562.

VV. S.

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1811

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(*)



AV. 8.

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ESAYE THE XLV.

¶ Cursed be he that resisteth
his maker.

The Queene ha-
ving according to her
accustomed goodnes)
accepte the charge of
the gouernemente of
thys Realme, offered
vnto her by the Estates, and by the
consent & motion of the king of Na-
uarre, and my Lordes his brethren,
& Cousins, the Princes of the blood:
doing therein the office of a mother,
aswell towarde the Kyng, as to-
warde her subiectes, hath well de-
clared

clared that she had nothing more to
harte, then to geue order touchinge
the troubles and tumultes risinge
by meanes of religion: Not hauing
ceased to find out through her wis-
dome and carefulnes, all the reme-
dies and meanes, that haue bene
thought diuisable to this effect. Af-
ter that she hadde knowen by exam-
ples past, that the rigor of lawes,
and streit exrecution coulde doe no
good, and contrariwise that thashes
of one burned did reise by an infinit
number of others, of the same opi-
nion, and like constancye, and that
also it was not sittynge to the age
nor disposition of a yong Prince, to
begynne his reigne by sheding of
blood, and hauing sithens likewise
followed and executed the determi-
nacions agreed vppon, in the late
time of kinge Fraunces the laste at
Fountainebarne whiche was to as-
semble all those which would come
to make anye demonstration tou-
ching the maner of religion, and to
deuyse if that by anye meane of
conference, the saide troubles and
sturres might be brought to an end:
and hauing lastely left nothing vn-
done

done, whiche myghte serue to the
common quiet and tranquillitie, she
hath bene constrained in thende (to
appease these vpzores) to take the
remedy of the Edict made in Janu-
ary last, in looking for the end of the
generall counsaile, to satisfy by this
meanes (at the lestwise in some par-
tye) the very earnest complainct and
request of the states of this Realme.

And albeit by meanes of the son,
the Quene had geuen all men great
occasion of contentacion, hauing fol-
lowed therein thadvice of the mosse
notable and piked companye out of
all the Courtes of Parlamente of
this Realme, and hauing therein ob-
serued all the solemnite, that coulde
be wysshed, yet neuertheles some (of
whom we will speake herafter) per-
haps not wel pleased for some other
cause (as indede it is harde to please
euefy man) they determined to hin-
der the executiō of thedict, by al the
meanes they coulde, together. With
this determinacion of the Queene,
hauinge taken weapon in hande,
came to be about the kinges person
and the Quenes, aucthorizing them
selues with their Princes, and abu-
sing

King the kinge of Nauarres auctho-
rity, against my Lord the Prince of
Condee, who desirous on the other
side to maintayne that whiche was
graunted to the states, did also arme
himselfe to stay their rage and fury,
and to resist the same to his power.
And forasmuch as many may be ig-
norant of the particuler dyscourse
of this tumulte, and speciallye the
causes and reasons that maye haue
moued and may moue thone partye
and thother, I thought I shuld do a
thing no lesse acceptable then profi-
table, to set them forth, & giue them
trulye tunderstande to all men and
specially to them which are minded
to serue and feight on thone side or
thother, to the ende that the playne
trueth of the thyng be knowne to all
menne, euerye one maye the better
iudge whiche side of the twoo, hath
moost reason with them, and is best
grounded for the cause of their en-
tery into armes.

These shall be to let them vnder-
stand, that the Quene being readye
to assemble a good & notable num-
ber of presidents and counsellors,
out of all the parlamentes of thys
Realme

Realme, to consult vppon some necessary remedy, for the ceasing of the troubles, and answering the request of the states, desiring very instantly to haue Churches appointed them. The house of Wyse beganne to murmur and saye, that they sawe wel, that the matter wolde come to an Interim, and by thys meanes abolishe the religion of the Church of Roome, and that this was not the meanes to slake and lay downe the troubles, which (they saide) proceeded not but of the sufferance of those who gaue so easy entry to the Heretiques, to plant and sow heresies, and throughe the neglygence and bearinge of the Maiestrates and Ministers of Justice, and so proceedinge further, beganne by coulozable termes, to blayme the Queens for her ouermuch softnes, and openly to accuse the kynge of Nauarre (who truelye hath bene one that hath asmuche holpen to plant, and set forwarde the Religion in thys Realme, as presently vnder his authoritie some do assaye to reuoke and supplant the same) & my lordes bys brethren, and other Prynces

of the blood, in blaminge their ma-
ner of gouernment, and castinge v-
pon theym all the faulte, even as
thoughe the troubles had not bene
stirred befoze this kinges raigne ad-
dyng further, that if the wayes to
roote out heresy, holden by the
Kynge heretofore, had bene follo-
wed, that they should not haue fal-
len into these inconueniences, and
that thonly remedy had bene to re-
proue theim, & to obserue Thedict,
made in July last befoze to driue a-
waye all the Synners, and not to
permitte any moze assemblyes, and
that it should haue bene easy by this
meanes, to cause tholde religion, to
be kept vpright, & that therefore se-
ing al thinges proceade contrary to
their mindes, they hadde rather de-
part from the Court (as indede they
did,) about the end of Nouember last
past giuing men clerely tunderstand
their discontentacion, which within
few dayes after increased sumwhat
moze, by meanes of the processe,
made against y Duke de Nemours,
stirred vppe by theym, to go aboute
the taking and conueyinge awaye
with him by force, the Duke of Or-
leans

leauus , and so hauyng him at the deuocion to make him the heade of their enterpryse wherof we wil here no further intreat.

And now that the Duke of Guise and his bzethzen were departed the Courte, they began euen furthwith to practise by all the meanes they coulde, to bzing their pourposcs to passe, whiche was to retourne with greater fauour & aucthoriti, then (as they thought) they departed thens.

And takynge the title of religion, they assay, to win and draw to their partye (by thelp of the Popes Legat (Madame de Guise vncl) the King of Nauarre & the Constable. Which thei in thed easely brought to passe, that is to say, the kyng of Nauarre, by inducinge of him into a bayne hope, to be agayne inuested in hys kyngdom of Nauarre. And that the Pope should recompence the kyng of spaine, so that the sayde kyng of Nauarre woulde mayntayne the Church of Rome, and the said Constable, by the meanes of a matter in compromise touching a controuersy betwene them concerninge the landes of the Lordship of Dampmar-
tin

tyr to whom also it was p^oponed,
that if this religion) which is called
new) toke place, that the same shuld
be a planke to steppe ryght vpon, to
the request made by the states, which
was to thende that the sayde house
of Guise, he himselfe, and the Mar-
shal S. Andre, and others shoud be
called vpon to giue accoumpt of the
exceeding large giftes receyued by
thē of the treasure of y^e Realme ther
by to helpe to discharge the king of
his deptes, which matter also serued
to pourpose to bzing in to them the
Maresshall S. Andre, beinge other-
wyle drawē therto by the Cardynal
of Turnon, whiche also was a per-
tye, besydes other matters whyche
the tyme may discover.

3
Having thus deuised their plat, thei
ceased not to sollicite the Kinge of
Navarre, to declare himselfe to bee
for the pope. The king of Navarre,
began even furthwith openly and
before all the worlde, to shewe that
he woulde mainteine the Romysh
religion, he droue away from about
him the Ministers, he goth to Masse
to the mooste notable Churches of
Paris, goeth about to constraine by
all

all meanes the Quene of Nauarre,
and my Lord the Prince, his sonne,
to go thither also : and to be short,
there is nothinge that he doeth not.


And albeit that he was pzeuue at
the making of the Edict set furth in
Januarie, and likewise allowed the
same, notwithstandinge he was so
solicited & practised, that the mat-
ter beyng moued to be spoken of in
the Court of parliament, for the in-
timating thereof he being arriued at
Paris for thys purpose, dyd in dede
nothinge in it at al. And on thother
side the bishop of Aurerre his hous-
holde seruaunt, did so muche vnder
hande by procuringe of fautozs and
secret handlyng, by giuinge secret
intelligence to the pzesidentes, and
some of the counsellors of the sayde
parlament, of the determinacions
of the D. of Guise, that Thedict by
this meanes was staied, from being
verified. The prouost of the mar-
chauntes at Paris, on thother side
stirred by the same meane, together
with certain factions merchauntes,
dyd so muche by oppositions, wise,
and goynge to and fro one in an o-
thers necke, that the second time he
staied

stated the said verification (whereunto the number of Church men hopes much) (whiche made the third parte of the sayde Court of parlements & was framed in a maner altogether for the Popes appetit so as in the end the Edict could not be suffered to be verified, but by meanes of assistance geuen by my Lorde the Prince of la Roche Sur yon, sent by the king to this ende to the sayde Court, whose presence & reuerence made the sayde oueropen partialitie, beinge in the sayde Court ashamed, whiche then was disseuered, and vanished away to the greate confusion of the factions partye.

3
In this meane tyme the Duke of Guise ceased not on thother part to vse his practise in Hauarne a towne of almaine where he was, and pressed men of warre, to haue them ready at nede. Seinge perfectlye that this enterpryse could not be brought to passe, without force of Armes, so as the said house of Guise, the Constable, and the Marshall S. Andre, perceyuing this Edict to be thus verified, to their great grieve, and displeasure, he determined further besydes

hides their first intentes and purposes, to come strong & armed into the towne of Paris, and from thence to the kinges Court, to thintent they beinge first seased of the towne, together with the persons of the king and Queene, they might then moze easely erecute their enterprize: and the Duke of Guise to geue a moze honest coloz of his returne, procured that he shuld be sent so by the kinge of Nauarre, and that withoute the Quenes knowledge. The said Constable at the same tyme willinge to take occasion, to departe frome the Court discontented, hauing within a fewe dayes gone twice oute of the Court, at the last tyme entred in to so earnest a standing in words with the Quene, that she bare good witness of the small respect he had to the honoz and reuerence he bare towardes her. And as for the marshall S. Andze not satisfyinge himselte with tharrogante refusall made by him to go to his gouernment and charg, vpon the trust he reposed in his faction, (by whom he perceiued himself vpholden) he stode in termes befoze the counsaile with the sayde Lady,
with

With such countenance and words
as declared small obedience.



Hauinge then brought forth their
enterprises thus farre forward, the
Duke of Guise retourning from his
iourney into Almain, to geue know
ledge firste of all others, the hostile
enemite that he bare towarde religion,
which he minded to persecute,
and all them also which would fa
uour the same, toke his way of a set
purpose throughe a Towne of
Champaigne called Massy, beinge
informed that there was in the same
a reformed Church: and being there
arrived and accompanied with cer
taine menne of warre he made there
such and so cruel a bocherie & slaugh
ter of poore people the kinges sub
iectes, that there were no fewer the
foure score personnes killed, and as
many or more hurt, amonges whom
ther were women and litle children
altogether assembled withoute any
weapons, to heare the Sermon, and
to pray vnto god after their accusto
med fashion.

The feare hereof being brought to
paris, all men of one syde and other
were greatly troubled, loking vere
ly,

ly, that this was not but the begin-
nyng of a greate myschiefe , and
streight waies the rumoꝝ was spꝛed
abzoade euery where, that the D. of
Guise came in armes with a greate
company , with determination vt-
terly to supppresse all the reformed
Churches. The which also foꝝ their
partes, in consideracion, that it see-
med the kinges Edict could not de-
fend them against the violence & fu-
ry of their enemies, stode vpon their
gard, hauing first sent to the Quene
certain personages of al soꝛts, to re-
quire Iustyce at her handes, foꝝ the
murthers commytted at the sayde
place of Massy. The Quene beyng
then come to Monceaux wyth the
king in a maner alone. The king
of Nauarre, the Mareshall S. An-
dꝛe, the Mareshall Bisac, and o-
thers being at Paris, whither sone
after came y^e Constable: Who com-
ming from his house thytther, wyth
the hoole beires and of hys frendes
and seruauntes, met (nere vnto S.
Denis) the king and the Quene, go-
ing to Monceaux, and withoute do-
ing of any duty to them, hastenyn-
g to winne Paris, passed by theym as
thoughe

though he had costed by a company
of vnknown people, notwithstanding
that Le Seigneur de Sansac,
warned hym to stay, tellinge hym,
Sir yonder is the king, the Consta-
ble answering that he knew it well
enough.

Aboute this tyme, my Lorde the
Prynce of Condee hauynge taken
leue of the kynge and the Quene to
go home to his house and being ar-
riued at Paris, desyring to prouyde
for the daungers whiche threathned
the towne, departed thence, vppon
the Quens sending for him, to mete
with the king and her at Monceaux
where he toulde them that whych
he feared, and that to auoid the trou-
bles it should be well done, that the
sayde D. of Guise (who was repo-
ted to come with greate power and
stronge hande, in contraryng the
kinges ordinances) at the lest might
not passe through the towne of Pa-
ris, which aduice was well allowed
by the Quene and the kinge of Pa-
uarre, and accordinge to the same,
the sayde Lady wrote very expresse-
ly to the Duke of Guise being then
at his house of Pantueil, prayinge
him

him to come and mete the kynge at
Monceaur, declaring vnto him, the
desire she had to se him, and to feast
him in her house. The sayd Duke of
Guise sent worde vnto her, for aun-
swere, that he could not come to her
for that he was busyed and letted in
banquetting of his frendes whiche
wer come to se hym. Afterwarde the
Quene hauinge againe witten to
the sayde Duke of Guise letters of
the sentens, receyued no answers
at all from him. But after he had
interteined his frends, (in folowing
the determinacion of thenterprise)
tooke his waye to Paris, though
it were further of from him, then
to goo meete the kynge and the
Quene at Monceaur, whiche was
nerer hande.

Thus the Duke of Guise accom-
panied with the Constable, the D.
Dammale, the Marshal S. Andre, &
others of Counsaill in their enterprise
came into Paris by S. Denys gate,
(though his right way were to haue
entred by S. Martyns gate,) ma-
kynge hys entrey in open armure,
whiche was the state he kept conti-
nualtye, since hys dayes woorkes at

Wth ally. And there assisted him like-
wise at this entry the p^{ro}uost of the
Marchauntes, and th^{re} of them C^o.
cheuing against al custome, who (as
he is a lighte and a factious person)
went to receyue hym, wyth a verye
greate company and with great ac-
clamations made by people subo^z-
ned therunto, as if the king himself
were entred in person, in so muche
as they cried aloud, God saue the Duke
of Guise without that, (notwithstan-
ding the said Duke o^r others of
his company made any demonstra-
tion that the same did at all mislike
them: And immediatlye after y^e said
D. of Guise was thus arriued & re-
ceyued into the towne of Paris, the
said Constable, the Marshall S. An-
d^{re} & the Marshall B^{is}lac, began to
hold daily a p^{ri}uate counsaile amōg^s
theym selues, forbearinge to call to
theim the Prince of Condee, beinge
there p^{re}sent with theim. W^hyle
these things were in hand, the king,
the Quene, and the king of Nauar-
re remayninge as yet at Monceaux.
The Quene (hauing had aduertise-
mente from th^{re}e places, that is to
saye, from Portugall, Spayne, and
Sauoy,

Sauoy, of enterpryse of the house of
Guise, minding to lease then of the
persons of the king and her, & of all
those things which she findeth true
at this day: she determined to hasten
her departure, & to retire her self to
some place of safety. And hauing im-
parted her letters to the king of Pa-
uarre, they departed from the saide
place & came to Melun, pourposyng
to haue attained to Orleans: and
sodenly there arriued the prouost of
marchantes suborned for the nones,
cryng vpon the Quene, y if she reti-
red from Paris al was lost, sayng y
y Prince of Condee was ther with a
great nuber of men, protestting, that
al y euil which might happen shuld
be turned vpon her, & not vpon him,
with manye other lyke foolishhe and
rashe deuises set forth then by him:
So as though the said Lady be a la-
dye of singuler vertue and constan-
cy, beinge neuerthelasse put in
feare of all sides, agreed to goo to
Fontaniebleau: And the prouost
of Marchantes hauinge thus farre
wonne her, beganne to tell her,
that the Cptyzens of the Towne

B. ii.

of

of Paris were vnarmed, and that
the Prince of Condee was then ar-
med, that the said Citizens were in
great daunger, and he dyd so much
with her that he obtained, that their
armure shuld be restozed vnto them,
whych in deede were befoze taken
from them, & put within the towne
house, to pzeuent troubles & sturres
which were befoze in the said town,
and beganne again after they were
restozed. And furthermoze the mea-
nes of the said prouost of Marchaun-
tes was non other, but to strengthe
the Duke of Guise alwayes in the
towne, knowing wel that he would
retire himselfe thither beyng ones
seased of the persons of the king and
Quene. The Prince of Condee was
in thys meane tyme wythin the
towne of Paris, wyth some whych
then were about hym, beyng kepte
there at the request of diuerse of the
reformed religion, who feared much
the armed vyolence of the Duke of
Guise and in deede hys pzesence dyd
stay much, that there was no trou-
ble and that the vulgar people, whi-
che alreadye began to be puffed vp,
wyth a vaine hope, vppon the D. of
Guises

Guises comming, durst not execute
or begin any folish enterprise. The
towne hauing bene durynge hys abode
there in great quiet and rest,
they that came thither euil disposed,
and durst not as then to vtter them-
selues, as in dede they did afterwar-
des, when they saw they were alone
and no more kepte backe with thys
bydle & seing that by meanes thereof
of they could not execute their pur-
pose neither at Paris nor elsewhere,
they did so much in thend, that they
caused the king of Nauarre to come
vnto them, vsing still the meanes of
their prouost of Marchantes, which
went to call vpon him, that his pre-
sence was nedeful at Paris for the
danger of byzozes. The kinge of Nauarre beinge then
arriued, the Duke of Guise and all
his traine were verie glad, and be-
gynninge to kepe their counsaill as
they did befoze, and causing the kin-
ges ministers, presidentes, counsel-
loze & officers of the towne to come
vnto them, they made them under-
stande that thys was in dede the
kinges counsaill, as kept by the chief
officers of the Realme, and so they
made their consultacions together
B.iii. with.

without calling the saide Lorde the
Princke of Condee vnto theym, no
more then they did before. Al which
consultacions were greatly suspect-
ed, specialle to men of honour and
qualitie, who coulde not be perswa-
ded, that it was nedefull or lawfull
to kepe the same thus apart, and se-
uered from the counsaile remaininge
about the king and the Quene, and
namely seing the saide Lorde Prince
was present there, and yet nothinge
was communicated vnto him. Al
those which had neuer so little know-
ledge of the affaires iudged verily,
that this was nothing elles, but a
continuaunte of a practyse, whiche
was framed a great while before, &
that which didde the more confirme
this opinion, was the discontenta-
cion which was well knowne to be
in theym of the house of Guise the
Constable, & the Marshal S. Andre,
wherof we haue spoken here before.

The chief ende of all these coun-
selles was, to make themselues wel
assured of the towne of Paris, and
to driue the Prince of Condee out of
the same, as he which muche hinde-
red their enterpryse: To go and sease
the same, and to keepe them

theimselfes of the personnes of the
kinge and the Queene, and after to
bryng theym into the saide towne,
wherby hauinge thone and thother
at their comandement, they might
there the better bryng to passe the
xecution of their enterpryse. And for
asmuch as the presence of the sayde
Lorde the Prince, did greatly offend
the Duke of Guise, not willinge to
go out of the towne so longe as the
Prince shoulde be there, notwith
standyng that in commyng to Paris
he caused it to bee bryuted that he
would not lye there but one nyght,
he deuised to cause a report to goe,
that the said Prince was at Paris
accompanied with a greate number
of gentelmen, & that the towne fea
ringe to be sacked had prayed him to
tary for the defence of it. Whiche the
Prince vnderstandyng, to take a
way all occasion of malicious suspi
cion falslye denied, offered inconti
nently to the Cardinall of Bourbon
deputed as then gouernoure of the
town of Paris, y he was readye to
go forth of one of the gates, when y
D. of Guise shuld go out at an other.
The Marshal Montmorency y right
B. iii go

gouvernoure of the towne then be-
yng dyscharged, at the instigacy-
on of the prouost of Marchauntes,
as one whom he thought to wise &
considerate for to empure his facti-
ons, and suborned sedicions.

But the Duke of Guise hauynge
refused to accept this office, the said
Lord Prince, being aduertised that
the Quene desired that they should
depart of thone syde and thother, &
y for this cause, the king of Nauar-
re was come to Paris, was so rea-
dy & so willing to obey this commaun-
dement, that albeit he had bene sick
in hys bed twoo dayes together, he
staid not for al that readily to with-
draw himself with all his company,
drawing streight home to his house
of La Feate, with mind to sende a-
way al his company, if the Duke of
Guise had done the like. But the
Duke of Guise hauynge that he re-
quired went in such furniture of ar-
mure as he was, to mete with our
yong kinge, and the Quene his mo-
ther at Fontainbleau, where seinge
her self, on al sides, compassed about
w armes and force against her, wil-
& expresse commaundement, she found
herself in great feare.

In

In this meane season the Pryncesse
of marchauntes, desirous too make
the towne of Paris well assured to
the deuotion of the house of Guyse,
lensed immediatly the number of .xv
hundred men for the garde therof,
withoute any assēble of the townes-
men, or determination of the, ther-
vpon first made. Whereas befoze he
had (as farrefoorth as he could) refu-
sed to receyue onely three hundred
men, appointed by the kyng to the
sayde Marshall Montmorency, be-
inge governour. And the same refu-
sall made, after many assemblies of
the towne called to this ende, alled-
ginge as then that it was againste
the priuileges and franchises of the
same, not hauinge bene accustomed
to haue any other garde thenne the
garde of the burgeses, and with the
number of fiftene hundred menne,
thus established by him, he gaue fre
libertie too the citiezens to furnishe
theym selfe, and vse those weapons
whiche had ben restored vnto them,
whiche thing was executed wth such
and insolency by the vulgare peo-
ple, as it semed too bee a frontiere
towne in the time of hostilitie, seing
B. b. that

that there was nothinge sene nor
heard of all sides, but weapons and
artillary together with many rob-
beries and outrages, specially done
vpon them, whiche were of the reli-
gion (whiche they call new) goinge
or cominge frome chassemblies, too
serue God and to heare his woorde,
in such sort as the Marshal de Ter-
mes, willinge one daye to stay such
force, was there him selfe in greate
hazard of his person, and coulde not
so prouide, but that ther were forth
within his presence fyue or six mur-
ders committed, his own folkes in-
tured, without that any iustice hath
therof ben done, no more the was of
other violēces perpetrated throughe
the fury of the people. For the Duke of
Guise and the Cōstable them selfs,
who came after to Paris, sente for
the Prouost of the sayde lorde Mar-
shal, and after ward for the Lieute-
nant crimines of the same town, to
whome (with soe threathings, and
castinge of them in feare) they gaue
very expresse commaundement, too
suppresse thinformatiōs of the cause
whiche they hadde befoze them, and
to

to set those at libertye, whome they
had enprisonned.

It happened that the sayde lord
prince hauing ben at his house, took
his waye for to retorne to the court
as he had promised to doe immedi-
ately after the feast of Easter, whi-
che the house of Guise hauinge vn-
derstoode, sende woorde forth with
to the Mayor of the marchantes,
to stande vppon his garde, and spe-
cially to let, that the sayde prince
shoulde not entre into the towne.

Wherewith suche diligence was vsed
by the sayde Mayor, that immedi-
ately, and without further assemble
of the towne (as he is wont to do) he
signified to all the quartermaisters
of the towne, to goe & warne all the
houses of the same, that euery man
shoulde be in a readines, and after-
wardes hauing caused all the barre-
chaynes of the towne to be drawen
(whiche hath not bene accustomed
nor sene too bee done; but in tyme
of hostilitie and greate daunger,
and whenne the ennemye appro-
cheth) hee armeth hym selfe: and
accompa-

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e accompanied with all the archers
and harquebousiers, and many mar-
chauntes of the towne of Paris, he
made his muster in the same: and as
the said lord Prince passed by, nere
Paris, with those whiche accompa-
nied him, going to lodge that night
at saint Cloud, and thinkinge no-
thinge lesse then to desire too entre-
into the said towne, the Prouost of
the marchants caused ordinaunce to
be continually shot of, in such sorte
as there is no remembraunce, that
there hath suche a stirre ben sene in
the saide towne these hundreth yea-
res & more, what daunger of warre
soeuer hath happened in this realm.

Alone as the saide house of Guise
vnderstoode, that the saide lord the
Prince drew streight towarde the
court, well considering that his pre-
sence in that place should not be for
their furtheraunce, and would lette
them to bringe awaye the king and
the Queene to the towne of Paris,
to haue thone and thother in theyr
power, accordinge too their first de-
uise: euen sodenly abusing the king
of Nauarres authorite, whom they
had & yet haue altogether on theyr
side,

side, did so much as he came streight
to tell the Queene, that she must de
parte from Fontainebleau, for the
suertie of the Kinges person, layng
maliciously too the Princes charge
that he would come to sease of the
Kinges person. Whiche the Quene
streight hereuppon would haue
dissuaded vnto the king of Nauarre
declaringe vnto him that it was no
meanes credible, beinge greatelye
amased with this matter; The king
also sayinge that he would not go
from Fontainebleau. But the sayde
kyng of Nauarre, thrust forwarde
by the saide house of Guyse, whose
saue that otherwise their purpose
was; brooken, spake againe too
the sayde Ladye, sayinge that she
muste nedes departe, and that hee
went to take the kyng, and that
she should folowe after if she wold.
Approching then in this sort to the
persone of the kyng, who was we
pinge with the Quene his mother.
they hastened him forward so well,
as w in a little whyle, they brought
hym into the towne of Melun, wher
they lodged him within the Castle,
in the whiche no kinge had lodged
these

these hundred years, nor any others,
but such as have ben wont too bee
sent thither prisoners.

My lord the prince vnderstanding
this news, perceiuing that the mea-
ninge of the saide lord of Guise,
was plainely ynough, declared too
the world (though before manye
doubted thereof) wapinge that he
was a prince of the bloud, and that
by the lawe of nature it apertayned
vnto him to defende the kyngs sub-
iectes, and namely to resist suche as
woulde oppresse theym by force and
violence: thought best for his sauety
to return him self to Orleans, and
from thence to geue all the kynges
subiects to vnderstand his meaning
& desire, to preuent the imminent
danger, which hanged ouer theym
all, to thintent they wold assist him
to restore the person of the king, the
Queene, & the duke of Orleans too
liberty, and to maintaine the kings
edicts in their force and strength.

The house of Guise this meane
tyme, perceiuinge the saide Prince
to be retired from them, but not too
suche a place, as they woulde haue
wished, too haue better intoyed his
company, beganne moze ouertly to

execute their enterprise, causing the
kyng of Navarre to tel the Queene
that she must go to Paris, albeit the
kyng spake of nothing elles but of
his return to Fontainebleau, & ces-
sed not to wepe with the queene his
mother, seinge evidently their cap-
tivityte, & specially the Queene whose
sawe that happen, which was decla-
red vnto her, too the greate grief of
his obedient subiects and seruants.
And so muche was done by the help
of the pzonost of merchants, who
effsones persisted to sende woorde,
that the ppresence of the kyng was
nedeful at Paris, so as being resol-
ued in the morninge to goe to Fon-
tainebleau, after dynner immédia-
tely the purpose was altered to goe
to Paris.

The Constable hauing knowledge
of thys resolution, toke vpo him to
be one of the first at Paris, to begin
to execute their enterprisemēt to be
done, thzoughoute al the towne of
this realme, as sithes the effects whi-
che haue folowed, haue geue me tū-
derstande, & that with the greatest
terroꝝ and strikinge of a feare into
men that he coulde in suche sorte, as
departing from Melun at one of the

clocke at after noone, accompanied
with two hundred horses or more,
all furnished with ii. or. iii. pistolets,
entred into the sayde towne aboute
eight of the clocke at night, and the
next morninge very early he wente
without any charge or commission
to apprehende monsieur de Ruze, an
advocate in the court of parliamēt,
who asking him by what authorite,
he made him prisoner, & for what
cause, he had no answer but these
wordes: Content your selfe, that I
am Constable: for in dede he doeth
pretende, that withoute other com-
mission or commaundemēt, he hath
power to commaunde in thabsence
of the kynge, and the kynge of Na-
uarre, whatsoever he should thinke
good, as he spake aloud to all the
worlde: doinge all thinges in suche
rage, as is incredible to many.

3 The sayde Ruze, havinge bene
thus taken and sent prisoner to the
Bastille, within a very strait pry-
sone, for what cause no man as yet
knoweth (oneles it be for that he is
one of them, whiche did mooste fre-
quent and favour openly the refor-
med religio) he went forth with one
of

of the Towne to a house named the
Temple of Jerusalem, nere S. Ja-
mes gate (in which place the assen-
bly and preaching was made) where
he caused to be plucked downe, and
throwne to the earth y^e Pulpit wher-
in they preached, and certain seates
and stooles whiche were there, and
the same heaped altogether, caused
it to be set on fire, beinge assisted
wyth a verye greate number of the
vulgar people, which blessed hym,
and praised him very highly, to see
him do so vertuous, and so worthy a
dede, for a Constable of Fraunce, the
said Constable sayng openly, that
there must be no more such assēblies
within this Realme, & that the prea-
chers must nedes retire them selues
thence, and that there shoulde be an
Edit published to that ende. From
thens he went to doe asmuche after
diner, in an other house when also
the assēblies were made named Pop-
incourt, which is withoute S. An-
thonys gate: and there waited up-
pon, yea more then before y^e by the
vulgar sorte, after he had caused the
Pulpyt to be throwne downe, and
the

the seates and if to be laid together
he did the lyke of that he did, at the
other house, so as the people seynge
themselves so much made of by a Con-
stable of Fraunce, even as though
he had bene in a maner their fellow,
they were so wel kindled, as not sa-
tisfied to haue set on fire the pul-
pits and seates, they tooke holdnes
forthwith (the said Constable being
present and consenting) to sette on
fire the house which was great and
wide, so as now it is rased to the ve-
ry ground. And this bulgar people foolish and
mad by meanes of the familiarities
shewed them by the Constable, not
yet satisfied, though the general li-
bertye given to all menne to weare
weapons at the becke and commaun-
dement of the pryncesse of Merchau-
tes: that. iiii. or. v. daies together ther
was nothing hard and spoken of but
murthers, robberies, pillages, and
open iniuries vsed by the people vpon
y next vnto the, of what qualite soe-
uer they were, if they had bene in
never so litel suspition of religio, &
there was not so honest a man, that
in passing by the streates (if he were
in

in the least suspicion that coulde be
true or false for the same religion)
y was not iniured & outraged, eue-
ry man having full liberty to carpe
pistolettes in the streates, insomuch
as of all sides there was nothyng
heard but continual noise of shot.

Done after the comminge of the
Constable, the king and the Quene
were brought to Boys de Vincen-
nes, and even after the next morow
the said house of Guise, because that
place was not strong ynoughe for
their pourpose, caused the kynge to
hasten his entry, because they wold
lodge him in the castle of the Loure
as the place whiche they took
to be mooste safe for them. Suche
an entree beyng made after a fac-
on not accustomed & with the un-
wishing of the kings greatnes, even
amonges strange nations, whiche
was done, for that they supposed
hereby to hide the knowledge of the
kings soyle captivity, wherein thei
do miserably retaine bys maiesty.
And to keepe hym in a place more
assured for their deuotion, fourth
wyth hereuppon they beganne to

C. ii.

de

denise to make open warre vpon the
said Lord Prince, & meaning to take
counsail therein together, the Con-
stable said to the W. Chaunceloz, who
was there presente in the kynges
chamber, that this busynes belon-
ged not but to suche as be erected
in armes, to whom the sayde Lord
Chaunceloz said, that albeit he and
those of his coote were not skilled in
handlynge of weapons, yet for all
that they coulde tell well inoughe,
when they are to be vled, and not to
be vled, neuertheles forasmuche as
then (as also it is presently) all was
done with force, and open violence,
he was kept from them alofe, as he
hath bene alwayes sythen, and to
be the more assured of themselves in
all thinges, namely to haue y^e kings
counsail at their commaundement,
thoi made therof by their own autho-
rity, those of whō they thought they
might make sure account as le sei-
gneur de Boisy master of the horse, the
Court villars, being kinsmen, and
allied with the said Constable, le
seigneur de Senlis, a verpe affectionate
seruaunte to the said house of Guise
and the Constable, le seigneur Descars,
and

and the Bishop of Auxerre household
seruautes to the king of Nauarre,
and whose meanes the sayd house of
Guise do vse, specially to go aboute
at their secret practises, and put out
those whom they saue pferre the
common wealth, before their owne
priuete passion.

But to retourne to their counsels
and erecutyons of the same, the
house of Guise hauing vnderstanded
the protestacyon and declaracyon
made on the said L. the Princes her
halfe, and sent to the king, the effect
whereof was, that he not flattered
with anye partyculer affection, but
rather with the duty and onely loue
whiche he particularlye bare to the
crown, vnder the gouernment of the
Queene, he had bene constrained to
enter into armes, to restore the per-
sone of the kinge and the Quene, to
their full libertye, and to maintaine
the obseruacion of the kings maiesties
Edictes and ordonances, and name-
ly the last touching the cause of re-
ligion, offeringe to retourne to his
house, if the D. of Guise woulde doe
the like.

C. iiii. They

Whel hauing then perceiued this de-
claration, and seeing there were two
points which they must finely cloke
and couer, that is to wit, the kinges
captiuitie, and the countermandinge
of the diet of January they proceeded
in all haste therpedicion of a letter
theight of Aprill last past, whereby
the king declared, that the bruffe of
his captiuitie is a false and an vn-
true sklauder, inuented by the said
lord the Prince therby to excuse him-
self of his doyniges, declarynge that
the Quene and he were in such ly-
bertie as they haue euer bene, & as
they coulde wyll, and that he and
the saide Ladye came of their owne
minde, into the saide towne of
Paris to prouide for and to remedy
the troubles happened.

And the Court of Parliament was
sent vnto, to reade and publysh the
said letters, which was done so rea-
dilye or rather all hedlonge, and a-
gainste all custome, that (beyng
brought to the Chamber of plees, and
whiles that men were playdinge of
matters, they were incontynentlye
delyuered to the kynges mynisters
and the publication therof required
at

at their handes) euen in one instant,
it was ordered that they shoulde be
redde, published, and inregistred;
straight after, callinge to remem-
brance vpon a sodayne a more sub-
till wile and craft, in causing other
letters of the xii. day folowing to be
touched, whereby it is declared that
the said lord prince, vnder a faulse
and counterfeit colour of religion,
was sealed in his persone, by some
sedicious persones, which kept him
in their handes.

And to mete with thother, and se-
cond point purposed by the decla-
ration made by the sayde lord
prince, touching the matter of reli-
gion, they cause other letters of the
xi. of the same moneth to be dispat-
ched, whereby the kinge geueth un-
derstande, that he is informed, that
diuers haue retired theim selues to
Wileans (assembled in great num-
bers) and to other places, vnder co-
lor of a feare whiche they saye they
haue, that their consciences shalbe
searched; and that they shalbe staide
from the vsynge of Theopytes and
ordnances made by him, namely in
the last moneth of January, touching
the

the matter of religion, and to
bere and trouble theym for the opi-
nion whiche they holde. He de-
clareth by the same, that to take a-
way all feare and doubte, he hath
not ment to call the sayde Edyct to
question, neyther that anye shuld be
touchinge the cause of religion mo-
lested, except the Towne of Paris,
Faulxbourges, and Baylywike of
the same, wherein the sayd kynge de-
clareth, that he will not haue anye
publike or priuate assēblies made,
nor anye administration of Sacra-
mentes in other sorte, then as hath
beene receyued and obserued in the
Church of Roome. Which letters
beinge presented in the saide Court
by the saide Duke of Guise and the
Constable, albeit they were altoget-
her contrary to Thedict of Januar-
ye, whiche is generall for all the
townes, yet are they redde, publi-
shed, and enrolled, wherunto the
said Court added, that the said read-
yng and publication made by the
same, is, in respect of the present ne-
cessyte of the tyme, and as it were
only by waye of a provision, vntil
suche time as it be otherwise provi-
ded

ded which discovereth sufficiently y
the meaning of the said Court, and
the D. of Guise is all one, that is, to
make frustrate the last Edict of Ja-
nuary, in keepinge too their vse the
chiefe towne, like as the saide D. of
Guise did at that time euidently de-
clare in the sayde Court: So as yet
further, the matter was made more
apparaunt by other letters depeched
at the same tyme; By the which the
kyng declareth, that he meaneth
not that the saide Edict take place,
but in the townes, where the prea-
chers were already established, and
not in the rest. Whiche were in this
sort sent forth, partly too serue for
an occasion, to make the cruell and
horrible slaughter, whiche folowed
soone after in the towne of Sens,
where against all huminite a great
number of people were killed, besi-
des great robberies and sackinge of
houses, whiche continued two daies
together, and not without great sus-
picio, against the cardinal of Guise,
archebishop there, and of his mini-
sters and seruants. Which is the
sume of all that I haue ben able too
gather of y whiche hath happened
C. v. hitherto

Hitherto, couering the present trou-
ble and controuersie, beinge in this
realme, and for whiche euery man
in the same is in armes.

It resteth now to geue vnderstand
by degrees all the reasons wherewith
thone side & thother may help them
selves, to cause all men more perfectly
knowe whiche of the two is better
grounded, & may be said to haue en-
tered into armes with best righte of
their side. We haue now sene howe
the house of Guile, & constable & Mar-
shal C. Andze, withdrew them selves
fro the Courte one after another, &
the smal regard they haue had to
the Quene, sithens they haue sold them
self backt with the king of Spaurre
& how their best & chief pretext hath
alwayes ben, that they do arme the
selves to maintayne the Catholique
religion. Takinge occasion to finde
faulte with the gouernement of the
realme: charginge the Quene much
for her owne greates lenite and soft-
nes, the kynges counsayl, for win-
kinge at thinges, and the magistra-
yes for their negligence, and aboue
all thinges complayning of the last
consequens and disorder & discord
which

Edikt of January. We haue also
sene the beginning, proceedinge, and
ende of their etrepice, alwaies gui-
ded by violence and strong hand, by
murthers and shedding of bloude, &
by disobeinge the Queenes expresse
comaundements: & next their coun-
saill deuised frō the king. The solli-
citations, stirres, & tumultes raised
in the towne of Paris, by such as
were suborned, & by makinge muche
of the people, seruing much to the
purpose. And lastly the seasinge of
the kyng and Quenes persons, the
pressinge of the kynges counsaill &
to his officers of iustice, hauing eue
violently extorted, and in dede veri-
fied one lettre in an others necke, co-
trary to custome and the Edicts.

On the prince of Condee his side,
we see too the contrary, hys goinge
frome the Courte with the Quee-
nes fauoure, and with promise
to retourne thither forthwith.

We see hys abode at Paris too
haue bene quiet, and requisite to
stape the spyres, which were there
towards. And next his ready obeing
of the Quenes commaundementes,
although

although it had ben moze sette for
the D. of Guise first to haue obeyed
thesame. The outrage and insulte
done to the sayde lord by the pro-
uost of the marchaunts, as if it had
ben to an enemy of the crowne, bozn
neverthelesse paciently by the sayde
pynce. His returninge to Orleans
for the saucty of his persone, and of
his, after that the kinge & Quenes
captiuitie, was verye openlye dis-
couered. And lastely the declaration
of the cause that moued him too
entre into armes, sente by hym too
the kyng, with offer to retire him
selfe, and to lay doune his force, so
as the house of Guise would doe the
like, the kinges Edicts remayninge
in their force.

So as there is none, that seeth not
clearly on the one part all obediēce
to the Queene, and on thother side
disobediēce towarde thesame.
That thone side tooke weapon in
hande to offende, and thother to de-
fende. The violence of thone, and
the withstanding therof in thother.
Thone meaning to subuert y kings
law by force, & of his own auctorite.
Thother as a pynce of the bloude,
and

one of the Protectors of the lawes
of Fraunce, mynded to maintaine
thesame: and consequently the one
continuinge bys duety, and thother
setled in the doing of wzonge. For
what greate matter is it, that the
house of Guise can pretend, to touch
then, by retiring of themselves, and
to lay doune their force, seinge that
my lord the Prince is contented so
to do: What reason can they alledg
for them selfs, to minde of the selfs,
to disanull that which the Estates
haue so earnestly required, and the
Kinge by suche departe of counsaill
hath graunted: If they say, that wil
defend the Church of Rome, whose
is it that hindereth them to do it:
Doeth any man se the Bishops and
Curates, driven frome their Churches,
doeth any see them staide from
preachinge, and too doe that whiche
good and faithfull ministers ought
to do: Or elles is it not, than they
beare malice to them of the religion
(whiche they call newe) to see them
do so well, as to be drive out of the
townes, as men infected with lepro
or pestilence, setfoorth to the raine
and wynde, and in the contempte of
every

every man: Are there so many Chri-
sten people, which abide the Jewes
in their townes, & namely the po-
pes holines, doth suffer them in hys
chief town, and els where: and shall
not those whiche confesse the name
of Iesu Chyiste, as he in whom they
beleue is onely their saluation, doe
beleue & suffer for his Gospell sake:
finde a place in Fraunce too retire
them selves to: 10. 21. 30. 100. 00. 01
Yea, but forsooth (say they) Is this
a dede of a good religiō, to take pos-
session of the kinges townes & pla-
ces, too entre into armes, withoute
his leaue and licence, and too kepe
backe the money growng of his re-
uenue: I woulde willingly aske the
question, befoze I answer them, Is
it a token of good religion, too pos-
sesthem selves of the Kyng & Que-
nes persones, and of the chief town
of hys Realme, of all hys force,
authoritie, and substance, too em-
ploye the same, to the thinfringing
of hys Edicts, too oppresse his sub-
iectes, and subuert hys estate, and
too thys ende too vse the ayde of
straungers, seing the subiectes will
not consent to so manifest a tyzanny?

See then I pray you, how quickwitted we are in other mens cases, and blinded in oure owne. Nowe I saye then to aunswer theym, that it falleth for my lorde the Prince, as a Prince of the bloude, a counsaillor borne, and one of the protectors of the crowne, euen to whome by lawe of nature appertayneth the defence of the subiectes, when some would by violence oppresse them, to resist therto by dynt of swearde, which God too this ende hath putte in his handes, and consequently to maintaine the lawes and Edictes of the Realme. And touchinge the towns & places, wherof they complaine, if the sayde lord Prince is seased: hath the kinge found him selfe any worse serued & obeyed, then he hath bene heretofore, and hath there ben any alteration perceined, but onely that they do arme them selves, not myndinge to submitte them selves to the violente oppression of the house of Guise. And touchynge the money deteyned, I desire too knowe wherein a manne shoulde blame hym, whose hath taken a knyfe oute of a madde mannes handes.

Yf then my lord the Prince, mente
to stave that the house of Guise doe
not abuse the Kinges treasure, too
cause straungers too entre into his
realme, and oppresse his subiectes,
wherein is he to be reproued?
But to dilate yet somewhat further,
and by degrees their reasons, not
willinge to omit any one of theym,
if it were possible, I woulde wil-
lingly aske them, by what meanes
it is, that they mynde to defende the
Romish religion, for the which they
declare themselves so well minded?
It is by force, saye they, in druinge
abwai the ministers out of h. realme,
in takinge a waie thassemblies, and
puttinge to death the chiefe of the
contrary religion; accordinge to the
example of the sedition of Xantouge
and of Bourdeaur, withoute anye
searchinge of mens consciences, so
that they conteyne them selfs with-
in their houses, and make no shewe
thereof abrode. I can not ynoughe
meruail of suche a counsaile, and de-
uise, altogether contrarie, too that
whiche they the selfs, euen the very
house of Guise it self, I saie (hauing
at that time in their handes, in the
tyme

of the last king Fraunces the hoole
gouernment of the Realme) caused
to be published by letters and Edic-
tes: and at such time as the number
of theym whom they persecute, and
persecuted befoze was a great deale
fewer, and muche moze easye to op-
presse by force then they be nowe.

Foz they were of opinion, that all
rigoꝝ should cease, (as a thinge vn-
fit foz the age of a yonge kinge, and
vnseemely, wherupon his comyng to
the crowne of Fraunce, should be no-
ted to hys posteritye to haue bene
bloudye) & that troubles and diuisi-
ons should be ended, by conuocati-
ons of the cleargie of the Realme, &
thither to call and admitte al sortes
of people that woulde come to pro-
pone any thinges foz the matter of
religion, which purpose hauing ben
broken by the death of the late laste
kinge was executed in thys kynges
reigne, in continuynge of that which
by themselves was thought good,
and sythens confirmed by thaduyse
of all the Prynces of the bloude,
Cardinalles and others of the priuy
counsayl assembled in the Courte of
Parliament.

The house of Guise they hauing
sene that this way could do no good
(and some know wherfore) and ha-
uing theym selues perceiued made
and so often repeted by the states, to
thend to haue Temples, and being
knowen, that the Quene left no-
thing vndone to finde some good re-
medye, was in thende driuen to the
remedy of thedict made in January
last, by the aduise of the mosse hable
and sufficient men of this Realme,
as the best and mosse commodious
meanes, it is a marueilous matter
to see that they are neuertheles est-
sones come to set forwarde the mea-
nes of force, and in dede they haue
taken the same in hand: as though
they had already forgottē what good
it did them, when they wente from
Paris to Orleans, environned with
menne of warre, even like as if they
had bene in thenemies cuntrye and
vnder coloz of a conspiracy made a-
gainste the late last kinge, who by
reason of his youth and good nature
had neuer done any manne dysplea-
sure.

And if it so be that theramples of
the

the tyme paffe, and speciallve of the
Arrians, Prouatins, and Macedoni-
ens (to whom for the selfe same rea-
sons Temples were geuen, some-
times without and sometimes with-
in the towne) cannot serue at al to
moue vs, to tollerate the lyke,
that yet at the least they whome we
haue seene before our eyes, may haue
this power giuen them, to make vs
wiser for the time to come: haue we
not seene in Almaine as muche trou-
bled for the same matter of religion
and more then we be: and coulde
one wyshe more carefulnesse,
wisedome, and force then was in
The Emperour Charles the fyfth,
worthy indede to be placed amongst
the greatest, yet there is none of vs
who hath not seene before his eyes,
that all that coulde doe no good to
appease the troubles for religion,
till that he was at laste contented
to graunte an Interim, synce the
whyche the Countrey of Almayne
was neuer seene in greater peace
and quietnes hath the waye of force
& rigour serued to any great purpose

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In the realme of Englande: and too
proceade to the realme of Scotland
in what daunger haue we seene it,
some thinking by the self same house
of Guise reigning then in Fraunce,
to do those thinges then which pre-
sentlye they haue estsones begonne
here: What reason is it then to say,
that it is by force y we must maine-
tain the Catholike relygion, in dri-
uing away the Mynisters (say they)
oute of the Realme, as if that there
were not a myllyon euen amonges
them that heare them (if a man may
thus call them sufficient) to execute
thoffice and charge of a minister.

But their ignoraunce and rashnes
doeth yet declare it selfe forther by
thother point which they set forth,
making comparison of a trouble in
religion with a matter of a popular
sedicion. In the which they that re-
bel and be armed against the Prince
at the very time that they are moſte
ſedicious, they acknoweledge their
fault in their conscience. And those
which do stirre for the matter of re-
ligion, they are so farre of from
thought of euill doyng, that they
would

would be for nothing hurt any man,
nor thereby to contrary the duetye of
good and faithfull subiectes toward
their kinge and liege lord: So as it
appereth that this is a foolyshe and
vnadvised opinyon, to thynke that
when the heades be dispatched, that
it should be easy to brynge bothers
back again, which oftentymes shew
them as steadfast & constant, & their
heades and conductour. And yet is
it lesse wyt and reason, to saye that
whiche they adde further, as it were
wyth great prudence intermingled
with lenitye, that is that they wyl
not search mens consciences so that
euery one wil kepe himself at home.
For besides that it is impossible to
do it, as they do better vnderstand it,
then bothers know it: there should
not be a better meane to take away
all discipline, and reuerence of God
from amongst menne, and in thende
to aboundance them to all libertye
of vyce, beinge necessarye that e-
uery mans relygion be ordered and
witnessed publiquely.

Yea but (saye they) oure realme
cann not indure two religions.
We see the contrarie in the moste

parte of Europe, thys beyng no
perticuler disease of this Realme.

Wherfore then maye not they well
suffer the like? There is not one of
eyther of the religions, but woulde
wythe there were but one of them.

But seinge it is thus happened,
yet must the best meanes be deuised
and we become wise at the leaste by
therample of others, yea but (saye
they agayne) yf that take place, the
new religion will dailye encrease,
& in thend wil come to destroy ours.
See here a good beginnyng of the
distrust they haue of the goodnes of
their religio. For if it be of God, we
musste not doubt, but it wyl sur-
mount thother, and that it shal con-
tinue.

But that whiche causeth them to
saye so, is therample they haue be-
fore their eyes, of the force of this re-
ligion (which they call new) whiche
thoughe it be but poore, abiecte and
neglected of all menne, hath not let
notwithstandinge in a fewe yeares,
to embrace almoste al Europe, and
to overcome and haue the vpper-
hande of armure; forte, and vio-
lence

lence of Emperours, and Kynge,
the pompe, riches, pride, & the height
of Popes, Cardynalles, and al their
followers. I desire to knowe for
thys purpose, if the Iuiſhe religion
thoughe it haue beene suffered in
Chryſtendome moze then a thou-
ſand yeares, hathe therfoze deſtroy-
ed and hyndered the Chyiſtian reli-
gion.

Thus the whole beynge wel diſ-
courſed, and ripely waied, there is
great apparance, that it is not zeale
of conſcience, whiche puſheth theym
forwarde, who declare theym
ſelfe ſo well affected to the Ro-
myſhe relyggyon, hauynge ſpe-
ciallye thys marke to ſhoote at be-
foze their eyes, to poſſeſſe them-
ſelues of the gouernemente of the
Kealme, and if they coulde of the
Crowne it ſelfe and all vnder the
viſour and cloke of the Kynge of
Fauarre, by vſynge hym to ſerue
their tourne, afterwards to oppreſſe
hym, and enter into hys place, and
(to comme to thys ende) they ayde
theym ſelues wyth a cloke of re-

ligion, meaninge too maintaine the
Popes aucthoritie, whiche serueth
their tournes so well vnder the co-
lour therof, and nothinge lesse, then
to haue an eye too the peaceof con-
sciences, and quiet of the subiectes:
In suche sort, as he that would saye
at one woozde, that this is the Po-
pes warre, shoulde not perhaps bee
very farre from the truthe.

This hauinge ben alwayes the
forme and maner of his holines,
procedinge in mater of religion, and
of al his ministres suborned by him
to raise vp warres, thereby to con-
straine men by force, to raunge them-
selves to his church, like as contrari-
wise, the waye of the Gospell hath
ben, to bringe men of their own ac-
corde, through preaching the woozde
of God vnto them.

3 And we shall see in thende, which
of the two wayes shalbe founde the
best. They shal perceiue, how much
they, with whome they haue to do,
are bounde, ioyned, & vnited toge-
ther, and stedfast and constante in
their opinion. How many thousand
amonges theym, doe make no dif-
ficultie

scantie to lose their goods, and rather to dye then to chaunge, and refuse the doctrine, whiche they haue receiued. And they shall agayne knowe, that to gayn them by force, they must cause them all to dye, for that otherwise, he that shall remain or liue, with the ashes of them that shall dye, wil cause others to be raised. Judge you whether it be not a fayre and goodly entreprize, to haue called in straungers, vtterly too extinguish the floure of Fraunce, & to set the realm in a praye. A monstrous vnfaithfulnes, worthy to be assailed by all men, as a wyld beast. To call (I saye) straungers to settle cure controuerxies, & to gyue vnto them the places of the, which shalbe ouercomen, and to kepe him vnder foote, to whome there shal remaine but the name of a victor.

And nowe too make an ende, it nedeth not (as I take it) too excuse my lord the Prince of that, that his aduersaries woulde maliciouslye impute vnto him, iudging his meaninge, accordinge too their owne. Sayinge: that this is not (as it is

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not

not in dede for their parte) the zeale
of religion that moued hym. And
that his griefe is in an other place,
proceedinge of some affection of ha-
tred, reuenge or ambition. If the
sayde lord the Prince hadde not
already gyuen me sufficientlve un-
derstande, that he is nothinge lesse
then vindicatif, and that accordings
to the profession, whiche he maketh
of the Gospel, he hath remitted all
reuenge to God, he woulde not
denye but that the house of Guise
hath geuen hym sufficient occasion,
to enter into this desire of reuenge.
And as touching the matter of am-
bition, they them selves knowe bet-
ter howe he hath liued heretofore,
and howe hee is increased in sub-
stance, and that if he were alto-
gether distempered (as they be) with
this thursting after goods, auctho-
ritie, and greatnes, that it is longe of
none, but of hym selfe that the
same is not quenched.

And (to make an ende) you haue
here the discours by degrees, of the
cōtrouersy happened in this realme
and the causes and reasons, that
may

maye be alledged of thone side and
thother, too haue moued eyther of
the partyes, too haue entred into
armes. Nowe resteth it in euery
subiectes choyle, oz anye other,
hauing desire to stirre, to the
partakynge with thons
oz thother, too
iudge since
relye, and
without
passion, to
whiche of the
twoo parties hee
shall do best to ioyne
hym selfe.

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FINIS.

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